

THE PENDING CLAIMS:

Claims 6-12 are amended. Please find a reproduction of all the pending claims below, including a status identifier for the claims:

Claims 1-5 (Canceled)

6. (Currently Amended) A breeding method for ~~Procedure of~~ genetic recombination ~~of for~~ Galinaceae ~~Galinaceae~~ hybrids ~~breeding based on the~~ comprising linked transmission of the genes coding for sex and feather color ~~the sex and the feathers color~~, further comprising:

crossing in which the cross of a recessive (bb) homozygous red Rhode Island male with a dominant (BB) homozygous Marans female to yield a ~~yielded in~~ F1 generation that is 50% heterozygous (Bb) males with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head and 50% heterozygous (bB) females with black juvenile feathers on the body and head; ~~[[,]] wherein,~~

after 18 weeks growing of F1 progeny, ~~have placed~~ crossing the hybrid F1 heterozygous (Bb) males with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head with the heterozygous (bB) females with black juvenile feathers on the body and head resulting in an ~~resulted the~~ F2 generation; ~~generation,~~ and

assessing the F2 generation ~~which was assessed~~ genetically by feather color ~~the feathers color~~ when one day-old and at the age of 18 weeks.

7. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to~~ claim 6, wherein day-old sexing of the hybrid F2 progeny showed a 49.4% mixture of dominant (BB) homozygous and heterozygous (Bb) males and females with black juvenile feathers on the body and a white spot on the head, 25.1% heterozygous (bB) males and females with black juvenile feathers on the body and head, and 25.5% homozygous (bb) females and males with red juvenile feathers on the body and head.

8. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to the~~ claim 6, wherein, at the age of 18 weeks, F2 progeny showed 24.7% dominant (BB) homozygous females and males with barred feathers, 25.1% heterozygous (bB), reddish-black females and males with black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, 25.5% recessive homozygous (bb), females and males with red feathers, 24.7% heterozygous (Bb) barred females and males.

9. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to~~ claim 6, wherein ~~wherein~~, 24.7% of the heterozygous (Bb) are barred females and males, 71.8% of the males have ~~had~~ barred feathers and 28.2% of the males have ~~had~~ barred feathers on the body and red feathers on the neck and head, while 100% females have ~~showed~~ barred feathers.

10. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to~~ claim 8, wherein ~~wherein~~, 24.7% of the heterozygous (Bb) are barred females and males, 71.8% of the males have ~~had~~ barred feathers and 28.2% of the males have ~~had~~ barred feathers on the body and red feathers on the neck and head, while 100% females have ~~showed~~ barred feathers.

11. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to~~ claim 6, wherein the heterozygous (bB) F1 females have black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, which is different both from the red feathers of the homozygous (bb) male parent and from the barred feathers of the heterozygous males (Bb), ~~this is~~ due to the dominant sex gene (SDW) located on the chromosome W with epistatic action on the barred gene, which allows day-old sexing of the recombinant hybrids by the feather color, and which, in relation with the recessive (sdw) allele located on the chromosome Z, determines the formation of the heterozygous (SDWsdw) female genotype, while in relation with the recessive (sdw) sex gene present in both chromosomes Z, forms the recessive homozygous (sdwsdw) male genotype.

12. (Currently Amended) The breeding method of ~~Procedure according to the~~ claim 8, wherein the heterozygous (bB) F1 females have black feathers on the body and reddish-black feathers on the neck and head, which is different both from the red feathers of the homozygous (bb) male parent and from the barred feathers of the heterozygous males (Bb), ~~this is~~ due to the dominant sex gene (SDW) located on the chromosome W with epistatic action on the barred gene, which allows day-old sexing of the recombinant hybrids by the feather color, and which, in relation with the recessive (sdw) allele located on the chromosome Z, determines the formation of the heterozygous (SDWsdw) female genotype, while in relation with the recessive (sdw) sex gene present in both chromosomes Z, forms the recessive homozygous (sdwsdw) male genotype.